# REPORT OF THE AUDIT OF THE BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009



# CRIT LUALLEN AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS www.auditor.ky.gov

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To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary
Finance and Administrative Cabinet
Honorable Gary L. Riggs, Bracken County Judge/Executive
Members of the Bracken County Fiscal Court

The enclosed report prepared by Tichenor & Associates, LLP, Certified Public Accountants, presents the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bracken County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements.

We engaged Tichenor & Associates, LLP to perform the audit of these financial statements. We worked closely with the firm during our report review process; Tichenor & Associates, LLP evaluated Bracken County's internal controls and compliance with applicable laws and regulations.

Respectfully submitted,

Crit Luallen

**Auditor of Pubic Accounts** 

Enclosure



#### **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

## AUDIT EXAMINATION OF THE BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

June 30, 2009

The Auditor of Public Accounts has completed the audit of the Bracken County Fiscal Court for fiscal year ended June 30, 2009. We have issued unqualified opinions on the governmental activities, each major fund, and aggregate remaining fund information of Bracken County, Kentucky.

#### **Financial Condition:**

The fiscal court had net assets of \$5,962,880 as of June 30, 2009. The fiscal court had unrestricted net assets of \$2,741,774 in its governmental activities as of June 30, 2009, with total net assets of \$5,962,880. The fiscal court had total debt principal as of June 30, 2009 of \$426,000 with \$46,000 due within the next year.

#### **Deposits:**

The fiscal court's deposits as of August 31, 2008 were exposed to custodial credit risk as follows:

• Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$81,328

#### **Report Comment:**

• The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts And The Bank Reconciliation Process

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CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

#### TICHENOR & ASSOCIATES, LLP

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To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
Jonathan Miller, Secretary, Finance and Administration Cabinet
Honorable Gary L. Riggs, Bracken County Judge/Executive
Members of the Bracken County Fiscal Court

#### Independent Auditor's Report

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bracken County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements, as listed in the table of contents. These financial statements are the responsibility of the Bracken County Fiscal Court. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America, the standards applicable to financial audits contained in <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> issued by the Comptroller General of the United States, and the <u>Audit Guide for Fiscal Court Audits</u> issued by the Auditor of Public Accounts, Commonwealth of Kentucky. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

As described in Note 1, Bracken County, Kentucky, prepares its financial statements in accordance with the modified cash basis, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

In our opinion the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the respective financial position of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bracken County, Kentucky, as of June 30, 2009, and the respective changes in financial position, thereof for the year then ended in conformity with the basis of accounting described in Note 1.

The County has chosen not to present the management's discussion and analysis that the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has determined is necessary to supplement, although not required to be part of, the basic financial statements. The budgetary comparison information is not a required part of the basic financial statements but is supplementary information required by GASB. We have applied certain limited procedures, which consisted principally of inquiries of management regarding the methods of measurement and presentation of the budgetary comparison information. However, we did not audit it and express no opinion on it.

To the People of Kentucky
Honorable Steven L. Beshear, Governor
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Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming opinions on the financial statements that collectively comprise Bracken County, Kentucky's basic financial statements. The accompanying supplementary information, combining fund financial statements, are presented for purposes of additional analysis and are not a required part of the basic financial statements. The combining fund financial statements have been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the basic financial statements and, in our opinion, are fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole.

In accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u>, we have also issued our report dated September 18, 2009 on our consideration of Bracken County, Kentucky's internal control over financial reporting and on our tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements and other matters. The purpose of that report is to describe the scope of our testing of internal control over financial reporting and compliance and the results of that testing, and not to provide an opinion on the internal control over financial reporting or on compliance. That report is an integral part of an audit performed in accordance with <u>Government Auditing Standards</u> and should be considered in assessing the results of our audit.

Based on the results of our audit, we present the following comment and recommendation, included herein, which discusses the following report comment:

 The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts And The Bank Reconciliation Process

Respectfully submitted,

Tichenor & Associates, LLP

Tichenor & Associates, LLP Certified Public Accountants

September 18, 2009

#### **BRACKEN COUNTY OFFICIALS**

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

#### **Fiscal Court Members:**

Gary L. Riggs County Judge/Executive

Matthew Clark Hennessey, Jr. Magistrate Neil Brumley Magistrate David Kelsch Magistrate Scotty Lippert, Jr. Magistrate Timothy Figgins Magistrate Dennis Jefferson Magistrate Perry Poe Magistrate Carl Allen, Jr. Magistrate

#### **Other Elected Officials:**

Michael Clark County Attorney

James Cox Jailer

Rae Jean Poe County Clerk

Kathy B. Free Circuit Court Clerk

Charles Rechtin Sheriff

Tracey Florer Property Valuation Administrator

John G. Parker Coroner

#### **Appointed Personnel:**

Judith F. BrothersCounty TreasurerTina TeegardenFinance OfficerStacey FlorerRoad SupervisorTony Mains911 Administrator



## BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2009

## BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF NET ASSETS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

#### June 30, 2009

	Primary
	Government
	Governmental
	Activities
ASSETS	
Current Assets:	
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 2,741,774
Total Current Assets	2,741,774
Noncurrent Assets:	
Capital Assets - Net of Accumulated	
Depreciation	
Construction In Progress	5,427
Land and Land Improvements	124,117
Buildings	1,367,019
Vehicles	217,188
Equipment	376,524
Infrastructure	1,556,831
Total Noncurrent Assets	3,647,106
Total Assets	6,388,880
LIABILITIES	
Current Liabilities:	
Financing Obligations	46,000
Noncurrent Liabilities:	
Financing Obligations	380,000
Total Liabilities	426,000
NET ASSETS	
Invested in Capital Assets,	
Net of Related Debt	3,221,106
Unrestricted	2,741,774
Total Net Assets	\$ 5,962,880



## BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES – MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

#### For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

			Program Revenues Received						
Functions/Programs Reporting Entity		Expenses		Charges for Services		Operating Grants and Contributions		Capital Grants and Contributions	
Governmental Activities:									
General Government	\$	1,093,985	\$	30,459	\$	104,638	\$	272,228	
Protection to Persons and Property		377,466		63,010		62,156			
General Health and Sanitation		412,005		1,530					
Social Services		2,261							
Recreation and Culture		21,248							
Roads		741,298		209,550		663,755			
Bus Services		22,087							
Transportation Facilities and Road						147,767			
Interest On Long Term Debt		21,643				24,600			
Capital Projects		6,197							
Total Governmental Activities		2,698,190		304,549		1,002,916		272,228	
Total Primary Government	\$	2,698,190	\$	304,549	\$	1,002,916	\$	272,228	

#### **General Revenues:**

Taxes:

Real Property Taxes

Personal Property Taxes

Motor Vehicle Taxes

Other Taxes

Excess Fees

Miscellaneous Revenues

Unrestricted Investment Earnings

Total General Revenues

Change in Net Assets

Net Assets - Beginning

Net Assets - Ending

#### BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Net (Expenses)
Revenues and
Changes in Net Assets
Primary Government

	s in Net Assets					
Primar	y Government					
Cov	Governmental					
	ctivities					
A	cuvities					
\$	(686,660)					
	(252,300)					
	(410,475)					
	(2,261)					
	(21,248)					
	132,007					
	(22,087)					
	147,767					
	2,957					
	(6,197)					
	(1,118,497)					
	(1,118,497)					
	951,865					
	55,301					
	77,506					
	487,633					
	59,329					
	141,204					
	18,191					
	,-,-					
	1,791,029					
	672,532					
	5,290,348					
\$	5,962,880					



## BRACKEN COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

June 30, 2009

## BRACKEN COUNTY BALANCE SHEET - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

#### June 30, 2009

	General Fund	Non- Major Road Governmental Fund Funds		Total Governmenta Funds		
ASSETS		 Tunu		1 una		Turius
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$ 1,935,175	\$ 653,066	\$	153,533	\$	2,741,774
Total Assets	1,935,175	 653,066		153,533		2,741,774
FUND BALANCES						
Reserved for:						
Encumbrances	75,261	37,618		5,395		118,274
Unreserved:						
General Fund	1,859,914					1,859,914
Special Revenue Funds		 615,448		148,138		763,586
Total Fund Balances	\$ 1,935,175	\$ 653,066	\$	153,533	\$	2,741,774

#### **Reconciliation to Statement of Net Assets:**

Total Fund Balances	\$ 2,741,774
Amounts Reported For Governmental Activities In The Statement	
Of Net Assets Are Different Because:	
Capital Assets Used In Governmental Activities Are Not Financial Resources	
And Therefore Are Not Reported In The Funds.	5,456,008
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,808,902)
Long-term Debt Is Not Due And Payable In The Current Period And, Therefore, Is Not	
Reported In The Funds.	
Financing Obligations	(426,000)
Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$ 5,962,880



## BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## BRACKEN COUNTY STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

	General Fund	Road Fund	Federal Grants Fund	Non- Major Governmental Funds
REVENUES				
Taxes	\$ 1,373,900	\$	\$	\$ 85,767
In Lieu Tax Payments	302			
Excess Fees	59,329			
Intergovernmental	277,133	809,355	272,228	229,423
Charges for Services	1,530			63,010
Miscellaneous	126,203	67,500		11,451
Interest	12,408	5,122		661
Total Revenues	1,850,805	881,977	272,228	390,312
EXPENDITURES				
General Government	515,436			11,201
Protection to Persons and Property	75,053			295,800
General Health and Sanitation	116,329		272,228	19,500
Social Services	1,000			
Recreation and Culture	17,902			
Roads		560,951		40,578
Bus Services	22,087			
Debt Service	82,413	7,830		
Capital Projects	5,427	6,197		
Administration	390,606	143,317		43,813
Total Expenditures	1,226,253	718,295	272,228	410,892
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other				
Financing Sources (Uses)	624,552	163,682		(20,580)
Other Financing Sources (Uses)				
Transfers From Other Funds				70,000
Transfers To Other Funds	(70,000)			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)	(70,000)			70,000
Net Change in Fund Balances	554,552	163,682		49,420
Fund Balances - Beginning	1,380,623	489,384		104,113
Fund Balances - Ending	\$ 1,935,175	\$ 653,066	\$ 0	\$ 153,533

#### **BRACKEN COUNTY**

## STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS (Continued) For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

Total ernmental Funds
\$ 1,459,667 302 59,329
1,588,139 64,540 205,154
 18,191 3,395,322
526,637 370,853 408,057 1,000
17,902 601,529 22,087 90,243
11,624 577,736 2,627,668
767,654
 70,000 (70,000)
\$ 767,654 1,974,120 2,741,774



# BRACKEN COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

## BRACKEN COUNTY RECONCILIATION OF THE STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES OF GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS TO THE STATEMENT OF ACTIVITIES - MODIFIED CASH BASIS

Net Change In Fund Balances - Total Governmental Funds	\$ 767,654
Amounts Reported For Governmental Activities In The Statement Of Activities	
Are Different Because:	
Governmental Funds Report Capital Outlays As Expenditures. However, In The	
Statement Of Activities The Cost Of Those Assets Are Allocated Over Their	
Estimated Useful Lives And Reported As Depreciation Expense.	
Capital Outlay	135,891
Depreciation Expense	(258,879)
Assets Disposed Of, Net Book Value	(16,134)
Financing Obligation Payments Are Expensed In The Governmental Funds	
As A Use Of Current Financial Resources. However, At The Government-Wide Level,	
These Transactions Have No Impact On Net Assets.	
Financing Obligations-Principal Payments	 44,000
Change In Net Assets Of Governmental Activities	\$ 672,532

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### BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

June 30, 2009

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

#### A. Basis of Presentation

The county presents its government-wide and fund financial statements in accordance with a modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Under this basis of accounting, assets, liabilities, and related revenues and expenditures are recorded when they result from cash transactions, with a few exceptions. This modified cash basis recognizes revenues when received and expenditures when paid. Property tax receivables, accounts payable, compensated absences, and donated assets are not reflected in the financial statements.

Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance (Reserved for Encumbrances).

The State Local Finance Officer does not require the county to report capital assets and infrastructure; however the value of these assets is included in the Statement of Net Assets and the corresponding depreciation expense is included on the Statement of Activities.

#### **B.** Reporting Entity

The financial statements of Bracken County include the funds, agencies, boards, and entities for which the fiscal court is financially accountable. Financial accountability, as defined by Section 2100 of the Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) Codification of Governmental Accounting and Financial Reporting Standards, as amended by GASB 14 and GASB 39, was determined on the basis of the government's ability to significantly influence operations, select the governing authority, participate in fiscal management and the scope of public service. Consequently, the reporting entity includes organizations that are legally separate from the primary government. Legally separate organizations are reported as component units if either the county is financially accountable or the organization's exclusion would cause the county's financial statements to be misleading or incomplete. Component units may be blended or discretely presented. Blended component units either provide their services exclusively or almost entirely to the primary government, or their governing bodies are substantively the same as the primary government. The county has no discretely presented component units.

#### Blended Component Unit

The following legally separate organization provides its services exclusively to the primary government, and the fiscal court is able to impose its will on this organization. These organization's balances and transactions are reported as though they are part of the county's primary government using the blending method.

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2009 (Continued)

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### **B.** Reporting Entity (Continued)

**Bracken County Public Properties Corporation** 

The Bracken County Fiscal Court appoints the Public Properties Corporation's governing board and has the ability to impose its will on the governing board. In addition, the fiscal court is financially accountable and legally obligated for the debt of the Public Properties Corporation. There was no financial activity for the Public Properties Corporation in the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009.

#### C. Bracken County Elected Officials

Kentucky law provides for election of the officials below from the geographic area constituting Bracken County. Pursuant to state statute, these officials perform various services for the Commonwealth of Kentucky, its judicial courts, the fiscal court, various cities and special districts within the county, and the board of education. In exercising these responsibilities, however, they are required to comply with state laws. Audits of their financial statements are issued separately and individually and can be obtained from their respective administrative offices. These financial statements are not required to be included in the financial statements of Bracken County, Kentucky.

- Circuit Court Clerk
- County Attorney
- Property Valuation Administrator
- County Clerk
- County Sheriff

#### D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements

The primary government reports the governmental activities using the economic resources measurement focus and the modified cash basis of accounting. Revenues are recognized when received and expenses are recognized when paid, except for the recognition of depreciation expense on the statement of activities.

The government—wide financial statements (i.e., the statement of net assets and the statement of activities) report information on all of the non-fiduciary activities of the primary government and its non-fiduciary component units. For the most part, the effect of interfund activities has been removed from these statements. Governmental activities are supported by taxes and intergovernmental revenues.

The statement of net assets presents the reporting entity's non-fiduciary assets and liabilities, the difference between the two being reported as net assets. Net assets are reported in three categories:

1) invested in capital assets, net of related debt - consisting of capital assets, net of accumulated depreciation and reduced by outstanding balances for debt related to the acquisition, construction, or improvement of those assets; 2) restricted net assets - resulting from constraints placed on net assets by creditors, grantors, contributors, and other external parties, including those constraints imposed by law through constitutional provisions or enabling legislation; and 3) unrestricted net assets - those assets that do not meet the definition of restricted net assets or invested in capital assets.

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2009 (Continued)

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

The statement of activities demonstrates the degree to which the direct expenses of a given function are offset by program revenues. Direct expenses are those that are clearly identifiable with a specific function. Program revenues include: l) charges to customers or applicants who purchase, use, or directly benefit from goods, services, or privileges provided by a given function; 2) operating grants and contributions; and 3) capital grants and contributions that are restricted to meeting the operational or capital requirements of a particular function. Internally dedicated resources such as taxes and unrestricted state funds are reported as general revenues.

Generally and except as otherwise provided by law, property taxes are assessed as of January 1, levied (mailed) November 1, due at discount November 30, due at face value December 31, delinquent January 1 following the assessment, and subject to lien and sale the 3<sup>rd</sup> Saturday in April following the delinquency date.

Funds are characterized as either major or non-major. Major funds are those whose assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least ten percent of the corresponding total (assets, liabilities, etc.) for all funds or type (governmental or proprietary) and whose total assets, liabilities, revenues, or expenditures/expenses are at least five percent of the corresponding total for all governmental and enterprise funds combined. The fiscal court may also designate any fund as major.

Separate financial statements are provided for governmental funds. Major individual governmental funds are reported as separate columns in the financial statements.

The governmental funds are accounted for on the modified cash basis and focus on the flow of current financial resources. Revenues are recognized when received and expenditures are recognized when paid.

#### **Governmental Funds**

The government reports the following major governmental funds:

General Fund - This is the primary operating fund of the fiscal court. It accounts for all financial resources of the general government, except where the Department for Local Government requires a separate fund or where management requires that a separate fund be used for some function.

Road Fund - This fund is for road and bridge construction and repair. The primary source of revenue for this fund is state payments for truck licenses distribution, municipal road aid, and transportation grants. The Department for Local Government requires the fiscal court to maintain these receipts and expenditures separately from the General Fund.

Federal Grants Fund - The purpose of this fund is to account for expenditures funded by federal grants.

The government also has the following non-major funds: Dispatch/911 Fund, Jail Fund, Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, State Grants Fund, Senior Citizens Fund, and Special Fund.

BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS June 30, 2009 (Continued)

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### D. Government-wide and Fund Financial Statements (Continued)

#### **Special Revenue Funds:**

The Road Fund, Jail Fund, Local Government Economic Assistance Fund, Federal Grants Fund, State Grants Fund, Dispatch/911 Fund, Senior Citizen Fund, and Special Fund are presented as special revenue funds. Special revenue funds are to account for the proceeds of specific revenue sources and expenditures that are legally restricted for specific purposes.

#### E. Deposits and Investments

The government's cash and cash equivalents are considered to be cash on hand, demand deposits, certificates of deposit, and short-term investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition.

KRS 66.480 authorizes the county to invest in the following, including but not limited to, obligations of the United States and of its agencies and instrumentalities, obligations and contracts for future delivery or purchase of obligations backed by the full faith and credit of the United States, obligations of any corporation of the United States government, bonds or certificates of indebtedness of this state, and certificates of deposit issued by or other interest-bearing accounts of any bank or savings and loan institution which are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) or which are collateralized, to the extent uninsured, by any obligation permitted by KRS 41.240(4).

#### F. Capital Assets

Capital assets, which include land, land improvements, construction in progress, buildings, vehicles, equipment, and infrastructure assets (roads and bridges) that have a useful life of more than one reporting period based on the government's capitalization policy, are reported in the applicable governmental or business-type activities of the government-wide financial statements. Such assets are recorded at historical cost or estimated historical cost when purchased or constructed.

Cost of normal maintenance and repairs that do not add to the value of the asset or materially extend the asset's life are not capitalized. Land and Construction In Progress are not depreciated. Interest incurred during construction is not capitalized. Capital assets and infrastructure are depreciated using the straight-line method of depreciation over the estimated useful life of the asset.

	Capitalization		Useful Life	
	Threshold		(Years)	
Land Improvements	\$	12,500	10-60	
Buildings	\$	25,000	10-75	
Equipment	\$	2,500	3-25	
Infrastructure	\$	20,000	10-50	
Intangibles	\$	2,500	2-40	
Vehicles	\$	2,500	6-10	

#### Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### G. Long-term Obligations

In the government-wide financial statements, long term debt and other long-term obligations are reported as liabilities in the applicable financial statements. The principal amount of bonds, notes, and financing obligations are reported.

In the fund financial statements, governmental funds recognize bond interest, as well as bond issuance costs when received or when paid, during the current period. The principal amount of the debt and interest are reported as expenditures. Issuance costs, whether or not withheld from the actual debt proceeds received, are reported as expenditures. Debt proceeds are reported as other financing sources.

#### H. Fund Equity

In the fund financial statements, the difference between the assets and liabilities of governmental funds is reported as fund balance. Fund balance is divided into reserved and unreserved components, with unreserved considered available for new spending. Unreserved fund balances may be divided into designated and undesignated portions. Designations represent fiscal court's intended use of the resources and should reflect actual plans approved by the fiscal court.

Governmental funds report reservations of fund balance for amounts that are legally restricted by outside parties for use for a specific purpose, long-term receivables, and encumbrances.

"Reserved for Encumbrances" are purchase orders that will be fulfilled in a subsequent fiscal period. Although the purchase order or contract creates a legal commitment, the fiscal court incurs no liability until performance has occurred on the part of the party with whom the fiscal court has entered into the arrangement. When a government intends to honor outstanding commitments in subsequent periods, such amounts are encumbered. Encumbrances lapse at year-end and are not reflected on the Statement of Net Assets and Statement of Activities; however, encumbrances are reflected on the Balance Sheet - Governmental Funds as part of the fund balance.

#### I. Budgetary Information

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

#### J. Related Organizations, Joint Venture, and Jointly Governed Organizations

A related organization is an entity for which a primary government is not financially accountable. It does not impose will or have a financial benefit or burden relationship, even if the primary government appoints a voting majority of the related organization's governing board. Based on these criteria, there are no related organizations of Bracken County Fiscal Court.

#### **Note 1.** Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)

#### J. Related Organizations, Joint Venture, and Jointly Governed Organizations (Continued)

A legal entity or other organization that results from a contractual agreement and that is owned, operated, or governed by two or more participants as a separate activity subject to joint control, in which the participants retain (a) an ongoing financial interest or (b) an ongoing financial responsibility is a joint venture. Based upon these criteria, the Augusta-Brooksville-Bracken County Industrial Authority is a joint venture of the Bracken County Fiscal Court.

#### Note 2. Deposits

The primary government maintained deposits of public funds with depository institutions insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) as required by KRS 66.480(1)(d). According to KRS 41.240(4), the depository institution should pledge or provide sufficient collateral which, together with FDIC insurance, equals or exceeds the amount of public funds on deposit at all times. In order to be valid against the FDIC in the event of failure or insolvency of the depository institution, this pledge or provision of collateral should be evidenced by an agreement between the county and the depository institution, signed by both parties, that is (a) in writing, (b) approved by the board of directors of the depository institution or its loan committee, which approval must be reflected in the minutes of the board or committee, and (c) an official record of the depository institution.

#### Custodial Credit Risk

Custodial credit risk is the risk that, in the event of a depository institution failure, the government's deposits may not be returned to it. The County does not have a deposit policy for custodial credit risk, but rather follows the requirements of KRS 41.240(4). As of June 30, 2009, all deposits were covered by FDIC insurance or a properly executed collateral security agreement. However, as of August 31, 2008, \$81,328 of the primary government's public funds were exposed to custodial credit risk because the bank did not adequately collateralize the primary government's deposits in accordance with the security agreement.

Uncollateralized and Uninsured \$81,328

Note 3. Capital Assets

Capital asset activity for the year ended June 30, 2009 was as follows:

	Reporting Entity								
	Beginning			Ending					
Governmental Activities:	Balance	Increases	Decreases	Balance					
Capital Assets Not Being Depreciated:									
Land and Land Improvements	\$ 124,117		\$	\$ 124,117					
Construction In Progress		5,427		5,427					
Total Capital Assets Not Being									
Depreciated	124,117	5,427		129,544					
Capital Assets, Being Depreciated:									
Buildings	1,579,120			1,579,120					
Vehicles	469,543	58,581	(53,780)	474,344					
Equipment	1,149,155	36,000	, , ,	1,185,155					
Infrastructure	2,051,962	35,883		2,087,845					
Total Capital Assets Being									
Depreciated	5,249,780	130,464	(53,780)	5,326,464					
Less Accumulated Depreciation For:									
Buildings	(191,563)	(20,538)		(212,101)					
Vehicles	(261,251)	(33,551)	37,646	(257,156)					
Equipment	(742,539)	(66,092)		(808,631)					
Infrastructure	(392,316)	(138,698)		(531,014)					
Total Accumulated Depreciation	(1,587,669)	(258,879)	37,646	(1,808,902)					
Total Capital Assets, Being									
Depreciated, Net	3,662,111	(128,415)	(16,134)	3,517,562					
Governmental Activities Capital Assets, Net	\$ 3,786,228	\$(122,988)	\$ (16,134)	\$3,647,106					

Depreciation expense was charged to functions of the primary government as follows:

#### **Governmental Activities:**

General Government	\$ 25,612
Protection to Persons and Property	32,834
General Health and Sanitation	23,409
Social Services	1,261
Recreation and Culture	3,346
Roads, Including Depreciation of General Infrastructure Assets	172,417
Total Depreciation Expense - Governmental Activities	\$ 258,879

#### Note 4. Long-term Debt

#### A. Capital Lease - Courthouse Addition and Wheel Loader

Bracken County entered into a fifteen-year lease agreement with the Kentucky Association of Counties Leasing Trust (KACoLT) to build an addition onto the courthouse and to purchase a wheel loader. The lease agreement calls for an annual principal payment due each January 20. Interest payments are to be made monthly. The remaining principal balance of this lease as of June 30, 2009 was \$426,000. Future principal and interest payments are as follows:

	Governmental Activities									
Fiscal Year Ended										
June 30	F	Principal	Interest							
2010	\$	46,000	\$	18,734						
2011		48,000		16,577						
2012		50,000		14,329						
2013		52,000		11,987						
2014		54,000		9,555						
2015-2017		176,000		13,062						
Totals	\$	426,000	\$	84,244						

#### B. Changes In Long-term Liabilities

Long-term liability activity for the year ended June 30, 2009, was as follows:

	Beginning Balance	Additions	Reductions	Ending Balance	Due Within One Year
Governmental Activities:					
Financing Obligations	\$ 470,000	\$	\$ 44,000	\$ 426,000	\$ 46,000
Governmental Activities Long-term Liabilities	\$ 470,000	\$ 0	\$ 44,000	\$ 426,000	\$ 46,000

#### Note 5. Interest On Long-term Debt and Financing Obligations

Debt Service on the Statement of Activities includes \$21,643 in interest on financing obligations.

#### Note 6. Employee Retirement System

The fiscal court has elected to participate in the County Employees Retirement System (CERS), pursuant to KRS 78.530 administered by the Board of Trustees of the Kentucky Retirement Systems. This is a cost-sharing, multiple-employer, defined benefit pension plan, which covers all eligible full-time employees and provides for retirement, disability, and death benefits to plan members. Benefit contributions and provisions are established by statute. Nonhazardous covered employees are required to contribute 5 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for nonhazardous employees was 13.50 percent. Hazardous covered employees are required to contribute 8 percent of their salary to the plan. The county's contribution rate for hazardous employees was 29.50 percent.

Benefits fully vest on reaching five years of service for nonhazardous employees. Aspects of benefits for nonhazardous employees include retirement after 27 years of service or age 65. Aspects of benefits for hazardous employees include retirement after 20 years of service or age 55.

Historical trend information showing the CERS' progress in accumulating sufficient assets to pay benefits when due is presented in the Kentucky Retirement Systems' annual financial report. This report may be obtained by writing the Kentucky Retirement Systems, 1260 Louisville Road, Frankfort, KY 40601-6124, or by telephone at (502) 564-4646.

#### Note 7. Insurance

For the fiscal year ended June 30, 2009, Bracken County was a member of the Kentucky Association of Counties' All Lines Fund (KALF). KALF is a self-insurance fund and was organized to obtain lower cost coverage for general liability, property damage, public officials' errors and omissions, public liability, and other damages. The basic nature of a self-insurance program is that of a collectively shared risk by its members. If losses incurred for covered claims exceed the resources contributed by the members, the members are responsible for payment of the excess losses.

#### **Note 8.** Pending Litigation

Bracken County has been sued in Federal District Court from an incident which occurred on or about May 31, 2009. The complaint arises out of a shooting in Bracken County where the State Police and the Bracken County Sheriff's Department killed an individual. The range of potential loss (if any) as a result of an unfavorable result in this matter cannot be estimated with any accuracy. The County of Bracken has referred this case to its insurance carrier and they have assigned an attorney.

#### Note 9. Subsequent Event

On April 22, 2009, Bracken County Fiscal Court created a Public Properties Corporation for the purpose of funding the construction of a Justice Center. This agreement authorizes the issuance of \$18,500,000 in revenue bonds. In September 2009, Bracken County Public Properties Corporation issued \$3,000,000 in Bond Anticipation Notes, Series 2009.



## BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

## BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis

#### For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

	GENERAL FUND										
	Budgeted Amounts Original Final					Actual Amounts, Budgetary	Fii	riance with nal Budget Positive			
						Basis)	(1	Negative)			
REVENUES						<u> </u>					
Taxes	\$	1,041,000	\$	1,041,000	\$	1,373,900	\$	332,900			
In Lieu Tax Payments						302		302			
Excess Fees		6,200		6,200		59,329		53,129			
Intergovernmental Revenue		154,040		154,040		252,533		98,493			
Charges for Services		1,400		1,400		1,530		130			
Miscellaneous		9,400		9,400		126,203		116,803			
Interest		5,200		5,200		12,408		7,208			
Total Revenues		1,217,240		1,217,240		1,826,205		608,965			
EXPENDITURES											
General Government		526,021		584,895		515,436		69,459			
Protection to Persons and Property		94,280		98,280		75,053		23,227			
General Health and Sanitation		114,511	141,742		116,329			25,413			
Social Services		1,000	1,000		1,000						
Recreation and Culture		21,200		21,200		17,902		3,298			
Bus Services		27,000		27,000		22,087		4,913			
Debt Service		39,778		39,778		57,813		(18,035)			
Capital Projects				5,808		5,427		381			
Administration		1,245,988		1,134,875		390,606		744,269			
Total Expenditures		2,069,778		2,054,578		1,201,653		852,925			
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other											
Financing Sources (Uses)		(852,538)		(837,338)		624,552		1,461,890			
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)		27.000		27.000				(25,000)			
Transfers From Other Funds		25,000		25,000		(50,000)		(25,000)			
Transfers To Other Funds		(158,629)		(158,629)		(70,000)		88,629			
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		(133,629)		(133,629)		(70,000)		63,629			
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(986,167)		(970,967)		554,552		1,525,519			
Fund Balance - Beginning		986,167		986,167		1,380,623		394,456			
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	15,200	\$	1,935,175	\$	1,919,975			

# BRACKEN COUNTY BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

	ROAD FUND									
		Actual Amounts, Budgeted Amounts (Budgetary						ance with al Budget Positive		
	Original Final					Basis)	(Negative)			
REVENUES								_		
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	837,708	\$	837,708	\$	809,355	\$	(28,353)		
Miscellaneous		41,000		41,000		67,500		26,500		
Interest		5,268		5,268		5,122		(146)		
Total Revenues		883,976		883,976		881,977		(1,999)		
EXPENDITURES										
Roads		1,032,389		1,060,264		560,951		499,313		
Debt Service		7,830		7,830		7,830				
Capital Projects		6,000		6,197		6,197				
Administration		299,104		271,032		143,317		127,715		
Total Expenditures		1,345,323		1,345,323		718,295		627,028		
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over Expenditures Before Other										
Financing Sources (Uses)		(461,347)		(461,347)		163,682		625,029		
Net Changes in Fund Balance		(461,347)		(461,347)		163,682		625,029		
Fund Balance - Beginning		461,347		461,347		489,384		28,037		
Fund Balance - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	653,066	\$	653,066		

BRACKEN COUNTY
BUDGETARY COMPARISON SCHEDULES
Required Supplementary Information - Modified Cash Basis
For The Year Ended June 30, 2009
(Continued)

	FEDERAL GRANTS FUND									
						Actual mounts, udgetary	Fin	ance with al Budget Positive		
		Original		Final		Basis)	(N	legative)		
REVENUES										
Intergovernmental Revenue	\$	500,000	\$	500,000	\$	272,228	\$	227,772		
Total Revenues		500,000		500,000		272,228		227,772		
EXPENDITURES										
General Health and Sanitation		500,000		500,000		272,228		227,772		
Total Expenditures		500,000		500,000		272,228		227,772		
Net Changes in Fund Balances Fund Balances - Beginning										
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0	\$	0		

### BRACKEN COUNTY NOTES TO REQUIRED SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

#### June 30, 2009

#### **Budgetary Information**

Annual budgets are adopted on a cash basis of accounting and according to the laws of Kentucky as required by the State Local Finance Officer.

The County Judge/Executive is required to submit estimated receipts and proposed expenditures to the fiscal court by May 1 of each year. The budget is prepared by fund, function, and activity and is required to be adopted by the fiscal court by July 1.

The fiscal court may change the original budget by transferring appropriations at the activity level; however, the fiscal court may not increase the total budget without approval by the State Local Finance Officer. Expenditures may not exceed budgeted appropriations at the activity level.

#### Reconciliation To The Statement of Revenues, Expenditures, and Changes In Fund Balances – Governmental Funds – Modified Cash Basis

#### General

Total Revenues - Budgetary Basis Principal and Interest Paid by State for Courthouse Addition	\$ 1,826,205 24,600
Total Revenues - Modified Cash Basis	\$ 1,850,805
Total Expenditures-Budgetary Basis Principal and Interest Paid by State for Courthouse Addition	\$ 1,201,653 24,600
Total Expenditures-Modified Cash Basis	\$ 1,226,253

# BRACKEN COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

June 30, 2009

# BRACKEN COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

#### June 30, 2009

	Dis patch/ 911 Fund		Jail Fund		LGEA Fund		State Grants Fund		Ci	enior tizens Fund
ASSETS										
Cash and Cash Equivalents	\$	33,576	\$	3,449	\$	40,270	\$	10,061	\$	6,422
Total Assets		33,576		3,449		40,270		10,061		6,422
FUND BALANCES										
Reserved for:										
Encumbrances		2,534		2,861						
Unreserved:										
Special Revenue Funds		31,042		588		40,270		10,061		6,422
Total Fund Balances	\$	33,576	\$	3,449	\$	40,270	\$	10,061	\$	6,422

# BRACKEN COUNTY COMBINING BALANCE SHEET NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information (Continued) June 30, 2009

pecial Fund	Total on-Major ernmental Funds
\$ 59,755	\$ 153,533
 59,755	 153,533
	5,395
59,755	148,138
\$ 59,755	\$ 153,533



## BRACKEN COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

#### **BRACKEN COUNTY**

## COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information

#### For The Year Ended June 30, 2009

	Dis patch/ 911 Fund		Jail LGEA Fund Fund			State Grants Fund		
REVENUES								
Taxes	\$	85,767	\$		\$		\$	
Intergovernmental		95,032		62,156		52,735		19,500
Charges for Services		17,700		45,310				
Miscellaneous				30				
Interest		54		30		35		
Total Revenues		198,553		107,526		52,770		19,500
EXPENDITURES								
General Government								
Protection to Persons and Property		156,177		139,623				
General Health and Sanitation								19,500
Roads						40,578		
Administration		23,800		20,013				
Total Expenditures		179,977		159,636		40,578		19,500
Excess (Deficiency) of Revenues Over								
Expenditures Before Other Financing Sources (Uses)		18,576		(52,110)		12,192		
				(=,===)				
OTHER FINANCING SOURCES (USES)								
Transfers From Other Funds		15,000		52,000				
Total Other Financing Sources (Uses)		15,000		52,000				
Net Change in Fund Balances		33,576		(110)		12,192		
Fund Balances - Beginning		22,2.0		3,559		28,078		10,061
Fund Balances - Ending	\$	33,576	\$	3,449	\$	40,270	\$	10,061
<del>-</del>			_					

# BRACKEN COUNTY COMBINING STATEMENT OF REVENUES, EXPENDITURES, AND CHANGES IN FUND BALANCES - NON-MAJOR GOVERNMENTAL FUNDS - MODIFIED CASH BASIS Other Supplementary Information For The Year Ended June 30, 2009 (Continued)

Senior Citizens Fund	Special Fund	Total Non-Major Governmental Funds
	\$	\$ 85,767 229,423
11,421 4	538	63,010 11,451 661
11,425	538	390,312
11,201		11,201 295,800 19,500 40,578 43,813 410,892
224	538	(20,580)
3,000		70,000
3,000		70,000
3,224 3,198	538 59,217	49,420 104,113
\$ 6,422	\$ 59,755	\$ 153,533



REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING AND ON COMPLIANCE AND OTHER MATTERS BASED ON AN AUDIT OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERFORMED IN ACCORDANCE WITH GOVERNMENT AUDITING STANDARDS

## TICHENOR & ASSOCIATES, LLP CERTIFIED PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS and MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS

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The Honorable Gary L. Riggs, Bracken County Judge/Executive Members of the Bracken County Fiscal Court

> Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards

We have audited the financial statements of the governmental activities, each major fund, and the aggregate remaining fund information of Bracken County, Kentucky, as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, which collectively comprise the County's basic financial statements and have issued our report thereon dated September 18, 2009. Bracken County presents its financial statements on the modified cash basis of accounting, which is a comprehensive basis of accounting other than generally accepted accounting principles. We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America and the standards applicable to financial audits contained in Government Auditing Standards issued by the Comptroller General of the United States.

#### **Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

In planning and performing our audit, we considered Bracken County's internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing our auditing procedures for the purpose of expressing our opinion on the financial statements, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Bracken County's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we do not express an opinion on the effectiveness of Bracken County's internal control over financial reporting.

Our consideration of internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the preceding paragraph and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in internal control over financial reporting that might be significant deficiencies or material weaknesses. However as discussed below, we identified a certain deficiency in internal control over financial reporting that we consider to be a significant deficiency.

A control deficiency exists when the design or operation of a control does not allow management or employees, in the normal course of performing their assigned functions, to prevent or detect misstatements on a timely basis. A significant deficiency is a control deficiency, or combination of control deficiencies, that adversely affects the entity's ability to initiate, authorize, record, process, or report financial data reliably in accordance with the modified cash basis of accounting such that there is more than a remote likelihood that a misstatement of the entity's financial statements that is more than inconsequential will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control over financial reporting. We consider the deficiency described in the accompanying comment and recommendation to be a significant deficiency in internal control over financial reporting.

The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts And The Bank Reconciliation Process

Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting And On Compliance And Other Matters Based On An Audit Of Financial Statements Performed In Accordance With Government Auditing Standards (Continued)

#### <u>Internal Control Over Financial Reporting</u> (Continued)

A material weakness is a significant deficiency, or combination of significant deficiencies, that results in more than a remote likelihood that a material misstatement of the financial statements will not be prevented or detected by the entity's internal control. Our consideration of the internal control over financial reporting was for the limited purpose described in the first paragraph of this section and would not necessarily identify all deficiencies in the internal control that might be significant deficiencies and, accordingly, would not necessarily disclose all significant deficiencies that are also considered to be material weaknesses. However, we consider the significant deficiency described above to be a material weakness.

#### **Compliance And Other Matters**

As part of obtaining reasonable assurance about whether Bracken County's financial statements as of and for the year ended June 30, 2009, are free of material misstatement, we performed tests of its compliance with certain provisions of laws, regulations, contracts, and grant agreements, noncompliance with which could have a direct and material effect on the determination of financial statement amounts. However, providing an opinion on compliance with those provisions was not an objective of our audit and, accordingly, we do not express such an opinion. The results of our tests disclosed no instances of noncompliance or other matters that are required to be reported under Government Auditing Standards.

The Bracken County Judge/Executive's response to the finding identified in our audit is included in the accompanying comment and recommendation. We did not audit the County Judge/Executive's response and, accordingly, we express no opinion on it.

This report is intended solely for the information and use of management and the Department for Local Government and is not intended to be and should not be used by anyone other than these specified parties.

Respectfully submitted,

Tichenor & Associates, LLP

Tichenor & Associates, LLP Certified Public Accountants

September 18, 2009

### BRACKEN COUNTY COMMENT AND RECOMMENDATION

#### Fiscal Year ended June 30, 2009

#### INTERNAL CONTROL - SIGNIFICANT DEFICIENCY AND MATERIAL WEAKNESS

<u>The Fiscal Court Lacks Adequate Segregation Of Duties Over Receipts And The Bank Reconciliation Process</u>

A lack of adequate segregation of duties exists over receipts and the bank reconciliations. All receipts are received in the Judge/Executive's office and are given to the County Treasurer. The Treasurer makes deposits and posts to the receipts ledger. Also, the Treasurer reconciles the bank accounts.

Segregation of duties over receipts and bank reconciliations or implementation of compensating controls, when limited by the number of staff, is essential for providing protection from the misappropriation of assets and/or inaccurate financial reporting. Additionally, proper segregation of duties protects employees in the normal course of performing their daily responsibilities.

We recommend the fiscal court segregate the duties of receipts and bank reconciliations or implement compensating controls to provide oversight to the employee responsible for these duties. The employee providing this oversight should document his or her review by initialing source documents. Examples of compensating controls are:

- A person independent of cash receipts and disbursements reviews the bank reconciliation prepared by the Treasurer.
- An independent person prepares the bank reconciliation.
- An independent person receives the unopened bank statement and reviews for unusual items before it is given to the reconciler.

Judge/Executive Gary L. Riggs' Response: Judge will review and initial bank reconciliations prepared by the Treasurer.

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### CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE - LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

#### BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

For The Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

#### CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

#### BRACKEN COUNTY FISCAL COURT

#### Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 2009

The Bracken County Fiscal Court hereby certifies that assistance received from the Local Government Economic Assistance Program was expended for the purpose intended, as dictated by the applicable Kentucky Revised Statutes.

> Name: Gary L. Riggs County Judge/Executive

Name: Judith F. Brothers

County Treasurer